

March 29.

## Boston.

Steamer Spray, 20,000 haddock, 2500 cod.  
 Sch. Pontiac, 15,000 haddock, 2000 cod.  
 Sch. Athena, 6000 haddock, 800 cod.  
 Sch. Valentinna, 16,000 haddock, 1000 cod.  
 Sch. Minerva, 4000 haddock, 1000 cod.  
 Sch. Rose Standish, 8000 haddock, 1000 cod.  
 Sch. Ignatius Enos, 3500 cod.  
 Sch. Marion, 3000 cod.  
 Sch. Olive F. Hutchins, 11,000 pollock.  
 Sch. Hope, 10,000 haddock, 2000 cod.  
 Sch. Gertrude, 20,000 haddock, 20,000 cod.  
 Sch. Sadie M. Nunan, 13,000 haddock, 1000 cod.  
 Sch. Warren W. Goodspeed, 8000 haddock, 1000 cod.  
 Sch. Helen B. Thomas, 4000 haddock, 2000 cod.  
 Sch. Motor, 6000 haddock, 500 cod.  
 Sch. Belbina P. Domingoes, 10,000 haddock, 1500 cod, 1500 hake.  
 Haddock, \$1.10 to \$2.80; new off shore \$2.50 per cwt.; large cod, \$3 to \$5; market cod, \$3 to \$3.25; pollock, \$2.50.

## Portland Arrivals.

The following fishing vessels were at Portland Friday:  
 Sch. Eva and Mildred, 9000 pounds.  
 Sch. Rena A. Percy, 6000 pounds.  
 Sch. Angie B. Watson, 14,000 pounds.  
 Sch. Margie Turner, 10,000 pounds.

## Provincetown Notes.

Trawling schooner Harvester, while being backed into harbor from Knowles' wharf Sunday by two or more motor craft, was in collision with the motor sloop Lewey Warren, whose engine had broken down while she was going to aid in getting the schooner to an anchorage in harbor. Three of the Warren's stanchions were broken by the impact.

The little schooner Kathleen, Portland for Newport, where she is to be used in the lobster fishery, left this harbor yesterday morning, but carried away mainmast head and returned.

Sloops Betsy Ross and Barbara and the motor boats George Brown and Aurelia sailed Tuesday for Hyannis and flatfish dredging.

Flatfisher Little Jennie took 1200 pounds haddock in dredge late Tuesday afternoon.

Packet schooner J. P. Foster, Jr., sailed Thursday for Gloucester, with oil and fish scraps, consigned to the W. H. Perkins Co.

Sch. Angelina lost all her gear Sunday, off South Hyannis, being very rough; could not drag nor find it. She has given up the business there for the present and will go April 1 to tend a fish weir from Menemsha Bight to New Bedford.

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## 18,000 BARRELS OF OYSTERS.

## Cotuit Crop Best in Years Owing to Warm Winter.

Cotuit oystermen report one of the best seasons in 10 years. There have been more than 18,000 barrels shipped from West Barnstable. The profits amount to about \$108,000. The warm winter has had much to do with the profits, as there has been no ice to hinder cleaning their beds up and no anchor frost to delay the oyster. In years past there have been hundreds of barrels killed by anchor frost.

As about all the flats are cleaned off there will be a large amount of seed imported from places along Long Island sound to restock the beds. Already there has been ordered about 65,000 bushels of seed from Green Port. This seed will all be of the three-year-old type and will cost 55 cents a bushel, f. o. b., Green Port. The freight will be about 2 cents a bushel.

Archie Handy, the quahaug farmer, has had a very good season with his first crop. When he planted last spring he did not expect to ship many during the winter, but they grew very fast. His shipment has proved that the new industry will pay as well as oysters. It is less work to take care of quahaugs.

A few flat fish have been caught in the upper harbor, but not enough for any of the boatman to make a business of it as yet, but it is expected that some shipments will be made this week.

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## Anti-Torching Bill

Amended.

Passed to be Engrossed

by the General Court

Yesterday.

Provision Made for

Granting Licenses to

Fishermen.

After amending the bill prohibiting the torching for herring within the waters in and about Nahant Bay, Beverly harbor and Salem bay, the house of representatives yesterday passed the bill to be engrossed. The amendment had been previously agreed to by the interest in Gloucester which had held up the bill's passage since early last week.

As amended, the bill provides that the board of aldermen or selectmen may grant permits for the display of torches or other light for the purpose of taking herring within the limits of their respective cities and towns during the months of October to April inclusive, of any year, with such restrictions as in their judgment will prevent the same from constituting a nuisance; and they may at any time revoke any such permit.

Notwithstanding the opposition of the Gloucester representatives, the house would doubtless have passed the bill in its original shape, it having come from the committee on fisheries and game without dissent. The adoption of the amendment has the effect of permitting the herring catching during certain months of the year, and as this is what was desired by those who opposed the first measure.

Had the bill gone to the senate in its original form, Senator Shaw would have made an attempt to prevent its passage. He had already gathered about him in the prospective fight a majority of that body, and it is fair to assume that the bill could not have passed the upper branch or if it did, it would be so amended as to make it harmless or inoperative.

The amended bill now goes to the senate for concurrence in the amendments and the passage of the bill to its several readings, following which it goes to the governor for approval. Senator Shaw will follow the measure in its passage through the upper branch and see to it that no hostile amendment is adopted or the house amendment stricken out.

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## Yarmouth, N. S., Fishing Notes.

Capt. Arthur Casey is to take command of the schooner Alycone in the fresh halibut fishery and Capt. Harry Ross will command sch. Wilfred L. Snow.

Capt. Joseph E. Snow, of Digby, is going to the Magdalenas about the middle of April in the sch. W. Parnell O'Hara for a load of herring for curing in his smoke house.

Capt. Joseph Melanson has been appointed port warden for the port of Annapolis Royal, his appointment being gazetted in this week's Canada Gazette.

The sch. Kernwood, which sustained some damage by grounding in the harbor, came off the slip Friday after having been repaired and painted. She was towed down the harbor and will sail for the fishing grounds at the first chance.

## Record Flounder Catch.

The flounder fishermen of the south side of Cape Cod made a record breaking catch on Saturday. There was not a boat below 20 barrels, and Capt. Frank Lewis of the sloop Dart landed 50 barrels in 5 1/4 hours.

The old fishermen around shore say that the gale of the past few days worked up such an undertow that it washed the fish from their winter quarters in the mud, and thus enabled the dredgers to make such a large catch.

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## Colony Made Strong Protest.

Newfoundland Claimed  
 Fishery Legislation  
 Was Local Concern.

Earl of Elgin, However,  
 Held Contrary Views.

Much of the diplomatic correspondence during the year of 1906 between the United States and Great Britain had to do with the question of the Newfoundland fisheries controversy, the full notes on which appears in the foreign relations despatches of that year just made public by the state department.

The controversy happily has been settled for the time being by a decision to refer the controverted questions to The Hague for arbitration. Included in the published correspondence are many despatches passing between the British foreign office and the colonial authorities, a perusal of which indicate the divergence of views held by the home government and her dependency on various points raised by the United States which made it such a difficult and tedious matter to reach an agreement on which the Newfoundland government was willing that the issues involved should go to arbitration.

One of the interesting despatches of the series is that from Governor Sir W. MacGregor to the Earl of Elgin, in which he says that he is desired by his ministers to state that they have learned with profound regret that his majesty's government had, without reference to the local government, proposed to the United States as one of the terms of a *modus vivendi*, the suspension of the foreign fishing vessels act, which was only adopted after consulting with his majesty's government, and mainly with a view to enable the

## Government of the Colony to Deal with the Local Fisheries

and thus secure during the coming autumn peaceable conduct of the fisheries. The despatch continues:

They respectfully submit that any arrangement embracing the suspension of that act interferes with the internal affairs of the colony and is in violation of the pledge furnished by Lord Salisbury through the British Parliament of the fifth of May, 1891, during the debate on Newfoundland fisheries bill, "that the government of this colony is given unlimited power with respect to its internal affairs."

To this communication the Earl of Elgin on Sept. 20 replied in part, as follows:

In the speech referred to, Lord Salisbury drew a clear and precise distinction between the internal affairs of the colony and matters of international and outside interest, and insisted strongly on the right of the imperial government to intervene in questions touching the relations of the empire with foreign states. I am compelled, therefore, to infer that your ministers regard the enforcement of the provisions of the foreign fishing vessels act, 1906, on the United States fishermen as a matter of purely local concern.

I am at a loss to discover the grounds on which they hold that view, and I regret that I am unable to record by assent to it. It will be within your recollection that when you informed me, on February last to the intention of your ministers to propose to the colonial legislature additional legislation to prevent British subjects resident in the colony from fishing for American vessels and suggested that such legislation would be regarded by his majesty's government as a matter of local concern, I replied that I held the contrary view and that his majesty's government, as responsible for the proper carrying out of the provisions of article one of the convention of 1818, were closely and directly interested in any legislation intended to define the conditions on which the rights of the inhabitants of the United States under that article were to be exercised.



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## Mackerel at the British Isles.

Habits of the Fish on the Easterly Side of the Atlantic. Fish Caught in the Farley Part of Season Claimed to be the Best.

The Fishing Gazette of New York prints the following interesting story of the habits, etc., of the mackerel caught around the British Isles:

"The question is often asked: In what month is the mackerel unfit to eat and out of season? And it is not one that is very easy to answer off-hand, depending, as it does, upon the place where the mackerel was taken, its probable food for some time before capture and several other details. In order to appreciate the difficulty, some little sketch of the habits of the mackerel in the British part of the Atlantic—and they are much the same on the American side—may be given.

"Early in the year the spring mackerel begin to make their appearance off the southwest coast of Ireland, Valencia Island, where the end of Cyrus Field's cable comes ashore, being one of the earliest and most frequented resorts. At that time the mackerel found there are fish of large size, and they are in great shoals, at the surface of the sea, and packed well together, so that they are easily taken by the drift nets or gill nets. These fish, like "matje" herrings, are in fair condition, rather thin than fat, and the spawn in them is quite immature. Being thin, they are amenable to preservation by salting in a way which fatter fish would not be susceptible of, for it is a peculiarity of that family (the Scombridae), mackerel, bonito, albacore, tunny, etc., that if fatty they absorb the salt so freely as to become sometimes almost uneatable, as has been well remarked by Frank Ballou, the author of that well-known book, "The Cruise of the Cachelot.

"But the best way to preserve mackerel, whether thin or fat, is to smoke them (after being split open and the backbone removed) over a slow fire made from chips and sawdust of any kind of wood which does not contain much rosin or creosote—oak for choice. When thus "kiffered" they can be kept for some time, and the period is prolonged if they have previously had a slight soaking in brine, or several dippings in sea water, allowing them to dry in the wind and sun after each dip.

"Soon after the arrival of the Irish mackerel those of the English Channel make their appearance. These are believed by the naturalists Holt and others to be

### A Different Race, Though Not a Different Species;

not only smaller than the Irish on the average, but also distinguished by some trifling anatomical peculiarities not perceptible except to the eyes of an expert. The Channel mackerel are first found to the southwest of the Scilly Island and a considerable way out to sea.

"It is usual for the Cornish and other English boats to try for them with the ordinary drift net, but of late years the large French boats which use steam power have been extraordinarily successful there, and it is believed that the method of fishing used by them is to drag an otter trawl in midwater, going "full steam ahead," so that the trawl does not drag along the bottom, as in the case in ordinary trawling.

"These fish also are not ripe when they first make their appearance. Gradually, as the spring advances, the mackerel show in various places in the English Channel, as a rule the western bays being visited first; but, as this is not universally the case, it seems probable that it is not one and the same migrating tribe that gradually comes to the shores all along the Channel coasts.

"By the end of May there will be small shoals, each rather closely packed together and covering from an acre to perhaps half a square mile, in all the bays; and at this time the fish are greedily feeding on the small swimming crustaceans and growing rapidly fat on that oily food.

"The time of spawning is from the latter part of May to the end of July, and the fish only lose condition for a few days and rapidly recover again because their diet of crustaceans is now supplemented by immense supplies of young fishes, the young of herrings, sprats, rocklings (a sort of tomcod), horse mackerel, sand eels, etc., which swarm in the shore water during the summer.

"Soon after this the mackerel change their habits; most of them remain in the bays, swimming near the surface—the packed shoals having now broken up—and these are caught in large numbers by small hookers under sail, each trailing from two to six lines leaded with sinkers of various weights; but a great many fish come quite close to the shore in the bights of the bays and sink to midwater again, or even quite close to the bottom, where they feed on crustaceans, worms and any rubbish they can pick up.

"It is these bottom-feeding fish of the autumn season which are the most unwholesome to eat on account of their coarse diets, but

### A Mackerel Out of Condition Can Readily Be Distinguished

when caught by its markings; the black stripes are duller and the pale spaces between them more cloudy and dusky looking than in a healthy fish. They are also liable to be much infested by internal parasites, and though we are told that these cannot live in a human host, it is just as wise not to run the chance.

"The best rule, therefore, for mackerel eaters to observe is, first, if possible, catch your mackerel for yourself, and then you can see whether it is fit to be eaten. But, as everyone cannot go mackerel fishing, it is well to avoid the fish in late autumn, in fact, after midsummer, which applies to fish caught, salted and imported at that season, but the Irish cured fish of the early season are the best. The Norwegian fish are also good, but there are not a great many of them, and the same applies to those taken in Scotland. The spawning season of these may, perhaps be a little later than in the Channel, but, anyhow, it seems to be over by the first week in August.

"So far as is known, and is rather a matter of surmise than of definite proof, the mackerel collect together again at the beginning of the winter and make for the deeper waters of the Atlantic as soon as the surface temperature falls. At that time they are occasionally taken in some quantity by the trawl nets working at the bottom in deep water—70 fathoms, more or less—but no fish would be found at the surface at that season."

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### Lunenburg Fishing News.

Two fine schooners are nearly ready for launching at Smith & Rhuland's yard. They are for the fishing fleet and will be owned and sailed by Capt. George Winters and Capt. William Cook, two successful county skippers. James Smith is fitting the cabins.

Sch. Carrie L. Hirtle, Capt. Hirtle, a new schooner just launched, is being rigged at Eisenhauer's wharf. Capt. Hirtle will sail for the banks shortly. The Carrie is classed as one of the finest vessels of the fleet.

Two vessels left for the banks Thursday. Sch. Clintonia, Capt. Mack, and sch. Alexandria, Capt. Harry Winters, are the first to get away and these well known vessels made a pretty sight in leaving the harbor. They were under their own canvas. Both vessels will get frozen bait at Halifax and then sail for the fishing grounds. Flags were up along the water front in honor of these vessels.

The Mahone Bay brig Maggie Bell, Capt. Smeltzer, came off the slip here Thursday and sailed for Mahone, where she loads fish for Porto Rico.

### Origin of the Finnan Haddie.

To people dwelling away from the sea coast finnan haddie is a mystery. Finnan haddie is the Scotch name for smoked haddock, as that is what the fish is. It is a Scotch creation, and it gets its front name from Finton, Scotland, where it originated, by accident, too, just as did roast pig, as told of so succulently by the gentle Elia in his essay on that delicacy. Haddie, of course, is the diminutive of haddock.

Once upon a time, according to tradition, 200 or 300 years ago, as the story of finnan haddie has it, a fish house in the town of Finton, in which a lot of haddock had been hung up to dry, caught fire and was partly burned. When the flames were extinguished the haddock that remained were found to be thoroughly smoked. Some of them were cooked as an experiment and they turned out to be such very nice eating that the business of smoking haddock was established there and then. Thus came into being Finton haddock, as the smoked fish were at first called, the name later undergoing the corrupting change to finnan haddie.

### VERDICT OF \$1638.

Gloucester Mackerel Company Won Case In United States Court.

A verdict for \$1638 in favor of Joseph O. Procter (Gloucester Mackerel Co.) against the Atlantic Fish Companies, Ltd., of Lunenburg, N. S., was brought in by a jury at Boston on March 12. The action was for damages for breach of a warranty of mackerel purchased from the defendant in 1906, some of which were not of merchantable quality. The defendant also was given a verdict for \$66 on its declaration in set-off for a small balance due.

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### Today's Receipts.

Sch. Boyd and Leeds, Georges, 35,000 lbs. salt cod.  
Sch. Philip P. Manta, Provincetown.  
Sch. Teresa and Alice, shore.  
Sch. Boyd and Leeds, Georges, 35,000 lbs. salt cod.

### Vessels Sailed.

Sch. William H. Rider, Georges.  
Sch. Titania, Georges.  
Sch. Ingomar, south seining.  
Sch. Marguerite Haskins, south seining.  
Sch. Belbina P. Domingoes, haddocking.  
Sch. Walter P. Goulart, haddocking.  
Sch. Rita A. Viator, haddocking.  
Sch. Martiana, haddocking.  
Sch. Ida S. Brooks, haddocking.  
Sch. Emily Sears, haddocking.  
Sch. Emily Cooney, haddocking.  
Sch. Mary F. Silva, haddocking.  
Sch. Mary E. Cooney, Boston.  
Sch. Leo, haddocking.  
Steamer Bessie M. Dugan, haddocking.  
Sch. Hortense, haddocking.  
Sch. Mertis H. Perry, haddocking.  
Sch. Hattie F. Knowlton, haddocking.  
Sch. Emerald, haddocking.  
Sch. Massasoit, haddocking.  
Sch. Rose Standish, haddocking.

### Today's Fish Market.

Salt Georges cod, large, \$3.50; mediums, \$3.00.  
Bank halibut, 8½ cents per pound for white and 6 cents per pound for gray.  
Salt pollock, \$1.00; salt haddock, \$1.00; salt hake, \$1.00.  
Splitting prices for fresh fish, Western cod, large, \$1.65; mediums, \$1.40; Eastern cod, large, \$1.55; medium, \$1.30; cusk, \$1.50 for large, \$1.10 for medium and 50c for snappers; haddock, 60c; hake, 60c; pollock, 60c.  
Trawl bank cod, large, \$3.25; medium, \$2.75; snappers, \$1.50.  
Salt cusk, large, \$2.50; mediums, \$2.00 snappers, \$1.00.  
Shore frozen herring for bait, \$2.00 to \$2.50 per cwt.  
Round pollock, 50 cts. per cwt.  
Newfoundland frozen herring, for bait, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per cwt.

### Fishing Fleet Movements.

Sch. Natalie J. Nelson, Capt. Albert Larkin, will now fit for south mackerel seining.  
Capt. Geoffrey Thomas will now fit sch. Cynthia for south seining.  
Capt. James C. Gannon of sch. Shenandoah will now fit that craft for pollock seining and later will shift over to mackerel seining.  
Capt. Hiram Forbes is here to fit sch. W. E. Morrissey for dory hand-lining.  
Sch. Mary F. Curtis, which recently carried away her foremast and was towed home, is now being re-rigged and Capt. Henry Curtis will fit her for shacking.  
There is only one arrival here this morning, sch. Boyd and Leeds, Capt. David Morrissey being in with 35,000 pounds of salt cod, from a Georges handline codfishing trip. Capt. Morrissey has not been fishing for quite a while before and has signalized his re-advent with a fine catch.

### Boston.

Sch. Flavilla, 9000 haddock, 1000 cod, 500 hake.  
Sch. Nellie Dixon, 30,000 haddock, 20,000 cod, 8000 cusk.  
Sch. Mary E. Cooney, 8000 haddock, 2000 cod.  
Sch. Mabel Bryson, 2000 haddock, 5000 cod.  
Sch. M. Madeleine, 8000 haddock, 5000 cod.  
Sch. Cynthia, 18,000 haddock, 55,000 cod.  
Sch. Olivia Sears, 6000 cod.  
Haddock, \$2 to \$4 per cwt.; large cod, \$4 to \$5.50; market, \$3 to \$4; cusk, \$2.

### PORT OF GLOUCESTER.

#### Arrived Today.

Sch. Irving J. Luce, Rockport, stone  
Sch. Herbert.  
Sch. Reporter, Ipswich for Boston.  
Br. sch. M. D. S., St. John, N. B., for Vineyard Haven.



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#### FISH RECEIPTS LIGHT.

Only Five Arrivals at Boston and One at This Port.

Five fresh fish fares are all T wharf, Boston, can muster this morning, one off shore, and three market boats. Sch. Nellie Dixon has 58,000 pounds, while the boats have from 7000 to 13,000 pounds each. It's a poor showing for one of the best market days in the week. Haddock are bringing from \$2 to \$4 and large cod from \$4 to \$5.50. Market cod are worth \$3 to \$4, and a few cusk are bringing \$2.

#### Pacific Halibut.

Eight carloads of Pacific halibut reached Fulton market during last week. The New England Fish Company had three, Chesebro Bros. had two, John Feeney two and Wilson & Barry one. Western white halibut sold during the entire week at 8 to 9 cents and eastern white halibut at 9 to 10 cents. Some frozen halibut was put out.

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#### NEWFOUNDLAND DEADLOCK.

Another Election Will Probably Be Held in a Few Months.

Another general election in Newfoundland within a few months is regarded as a probability by leading politicians who are satisfied that it will be impossible to end the deadlock in the Legislature, since neither side was able to elect a speaker at the opening session yesterday. When the proceedings were opened, Sir Edward Morris, the premier, and Sir Robert Bond, whose ministry resigned last month, had every one of their supporters present. Each side numbered 18.

At the conclusion of the ceremonial part of the programme, Sir Edward Morris proposed Mr. Warren for speaker. Former Premier Bond proposed Mr. Ellis. Both Warren and Ellis withdrew their names, but Morris again nominated Warren, and once more Bond proposed Ellis' name. The first vote resulted in the defeat of Warren, 17 to 18, the nominee not voting.

On the question of electing Ellis, the House again failed to choose a speaker, the vote standing this time 18 to 18.

Sir Edward then notified the governor that it had been impossible to elect a speaker, and that therefore no business could be transacted. The governor at once ordered the Legislature prorogued for one week.

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#### FISH FLOAT BACK DOWNWARD.

Peculiar Property Possessed Only by Two Species.

Which fish have the power of floating and swimming back downward?

This peculiar property is possessed only by the didon and the tetrodon, two allied families of tropical fishes which are popularly known as globe fish. The tetrodon is also found off the coasts of Cornwall and Ireland. The faculty is due to the fact that the skin on the abdomen of these fishes is much looser than it is on the back, and they have the power to inflate this loose skin by swallowing air through the gullet. This, of course, enables them to turn over at will, and, although the great French naturalist Cuvier did not believe that when in this position they could swim as they pleased, Darwin corrected him and proved that they could swim both forward and backward in this position.

It is of course well known that the shark and the dogfish, owing to the peculiar position of the underjaw, are obliged to turn on their backs before they can seize their prey, and while in this position they are able to swim for a very considerable distance.

This, however, is done by the muscular force of the fins and tail and not through any special apparatus, such as the globefish possesses.—St. James' Gazette.

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#### Alewives at Boston.

The first large invoice of alewives this season was received at Boston yesterday morning. There have been a couple of small lots of a barrel or two received there before, but they were sold to retailers. Yesterday morning there were 20 barrels received from Vineyard Haven. No alewives from the south have yet come, which is remarkable, as they are usually here before the fish are taken in the north.

Shad and bluefish have shortened up in New York, on account of the storms, and the Boston market has been cut off from its supply for a time.

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#### Crew of Fresh Fish Fast

Freight.

Takes Fish From Boston to Fulton Market, N. Y., in 7-1/2 Hours.

It is popularly supposed that, on account of the arduous labor and nimble action necessary to the running of a freight train, the men employed in such work must be young, but such is far from being the fact.

The up-to-date railroad company is fast upsetting the Osler theory by continuing in service and by placing in responsible positions, requiring quick thought and action, men well across the middle span of life, men who have had experience in their work.

In no branch of railroading is this better exemplified than in the running of freight trains, the most important trains, the fast freights, being given over to the charge of the older hands.

The men who are named below compose the crew of B-H-1 (Boston to Harlem river) of the New Haven road, B-H-1 being the fastest and best train on that railroad, and used for carrying fish from Boston to Fulton market, New York city, making the trip in 7 1/2 hours.

James H. Rourke, the conductor, has seen 35 years' service on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad and on the smaller roads before consolidation. H. J. Manahan, brakeman, has been with the road a like number of years and J. W. Costine, flagman, has passed his 25th year on the road. They have been running together as the regular crew of the train for a little over nine years.

Their present run is from Boston to Midway, Conn., though years ago it used to be much longer. At Midway the train is turned over to another crew who have brought the return train from Harlem river, the Boston crew bringing the return train to this city.

The officials of the railroad point with great pride to this train and its crew, which they claim is the oldest crew running together in New England, and give no small share of credit for the clocklike regularity of the train's running to the mature experience of the men who compose its crew.

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## OPPOSE CHANGE IN CLAM LAW.

Council Adopted Resolutions at Special Meeting.

At a special meeting of the municipal council held late yesterday afternoon, a resolution presented by Alderman Stoddart was adopted, protesting against any change in the laws relating to the artificial propagation of clams, etc., was adopted.

The resolution is as follows: Resolved, that the municipal council of Gloucester hereby desires to enter its protest against any change in existing laws relative to the artificial propagation of clams, quahaugs, scallops, oysters and other mollusks, and that the Senator from the third Essex district and the representatives from the 21st, 22d, and 23d districts be notified of this action on the part of this council.

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#### One Off Shore Trip Here.

Sch. Eugenia, Capt. John Williams, arrived at this port from Georges handling this morning with a good fare, 18,000 pounds of salt cod, 10,000 pounds of fresh cod and 3000 pounds of halibut. The fresh fish sold to the Gloucester Fresh Fish Co.

It is blowing quite hard outside today and it is doubtful if the shore boats get a chance to make a set.

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## HADDOCK PREDOMINATED.

Boston Fish Dealers Have Liberal Supply Today.

The Boston fish dealers at T wharf had quite a lot of fish to buy this morning and are paying a good price for them. There were 22 trips at the lock when the bell rung, six of them being off shore crafts with nice fares.

Sch. Lizzie M. Stanley, Capt. Joshua M. Stanley, has 73,000 pounds and another craft, name not reported, had 70,000 pounds. Sch. Morning Star, Capt. Freeman Decker, has 51,000 pounds and sch. Mildred Robinson, Capt. Lewis Devine, has 67,000 pounds. Sch. Benjamin F. Phillips, Capt. Michael Powers has 50,000 pounds and sch. Elmer E. Gray, Capt. Frank Ensow, has 45,000 pounds. Haddock predominated in all the trips.

Of the shore boats sch. Manomet was high with 13,000 pounds. Sch. Elizabeth W. Nunan has 12,000 pounds, and the rest from 2000 to 9000 pounds each.

This is probably the last haddocking trip for several of the larger vessels, as sch. Lizzie M. Stanley is expected here to fit for south seining, and it is also figured that sch. Morning Star will now shift over to seining. Sch. Elmer E. Gray is soon to engage in dory handling and may haul out this trip.

Haddock brought from \$2.50 to \$3.50 this morning, while shore cod, large, were from \$4 to \$4.50 and shore markets \$2.50 to \$3.50. Off shores brought less.

Again a storm kept the fishermen from putting out their trawls Sunday and Monday, and left the market almost bare of fish. Yesterday was a bad day out on the fishing grounds, and most of the fishing vessels were driven into ports for shelter. Only those which had their trawls set before the storm came, remained out, and sought to get their gear on board with the fish on it.

There were exciting scenes in the exchange at T wharf yesterday as the captains mounted the platform and began to sell their fish. There was very little fish coming from outside, and the vessels at the wharf were all the dealers had to depend upon for the Wednesday orders, and their anxiety to get some of the fish, made the bidding lively.

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#### Fishermens' Unions Increasing.

The Provincial secretary of the Fishermen's Union of Nova Scotia in a report submitted recently contains the following:

"The Fishermen's Union of Nova Scotia was augmented by the incorporation of seven more stations, making a total of twenty-seven stations incorporated since the passing of the Act of 1905.

The stations incorporated during the past year are as follows:

"Station No. 21, Fishermen's Union of Nova Scotia, situated at Herring Cove, Halifax County.

"Station No. 22, Fishermen's Union of Nova Scotia, situated at Ketch Harbor, Halifax County.

"Station No. 23, Fishermen's Union of Nova Scotia, situated at Sambro, Halifax County.

"Station No. 24, Fishermen's Union of Nova Scotia, situated at Indian Harbor, Halifax County.

"Station No. 25, Fishermen's Union of Nova Scotia, situated at West Berlin, Queen's County.

"Station No. 26, Fishermen's Union of Nova Scotia, situated at Long Point, Inverness County.

"Station No. 27, Fishermen's Union of Nova Scotia, situated at Canso, Guysboro County."

Three more stations have recently been organized by President Scott in the eastern district, where the spirit of unionism is alive and aggressive. The total membership of the order is now about 2000.